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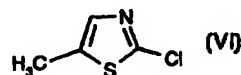
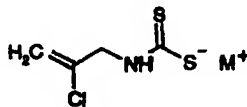
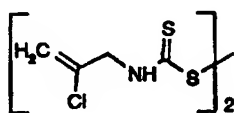
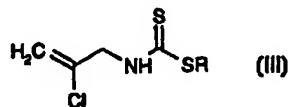
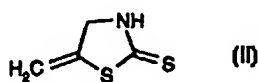
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(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-CHLORO-5-CHLOROMETHYL-THIAZOLE



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a process for the preparation of 2-chloro-5-chloromethyl-thiazole, which is employed as intermediate in the preparation of compounds having a pesticidal action, which process comprises reacting a compound of formula (II), in free form or in salt form, (III), (IV), (V) or (VI) with a chlorinating agent, where R and M⁺ are as defined in claim 1; to the compounds of the formulae (III) and (IV), which are used in this process as intermediates; and to the use of, and a process for the preparation of, the compounds of formulae (III) and (IV).

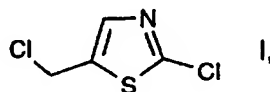
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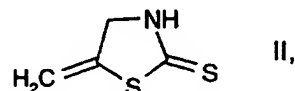
Process for the preparation of 2-chloro-5-chloromethyl-thiazole

The invention relates to a process for preparing the known compound of the formula



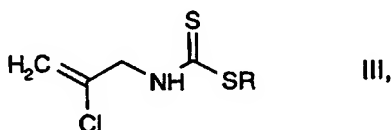
which comprises

a) reacting the known compound of the formula



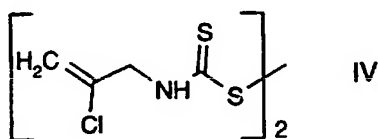
in free form or in salt form, with a chlorinating agent, or

b) reacting a compound of the formula



which is known or can be prepared by methods known per se and in which R is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl or an unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted aryl or aryl-C₁-C₄alkyl group, where the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halogen and C₁-C₄alkyl, with a chlorinating agent, or

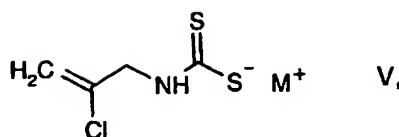
c) reacting the compound of the formula



with a chlorinating agent, or

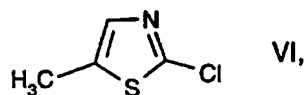
d) reacting a compound of the formula

- 2 -



which is known or can be prepared by methods known per se and in which M^+ is an alkali metal ion, one equivalent of an alkaline earth metal ion or is a nonalkylated ammonium ion or an ammonium ion which is alkylated with from one to four identical or different alkyl radicals, and is preferably a potassium ion or, in particular, a sodium ion, with a chlorinating agent, or

e) reacting the compound of the formula



which is known, in the presence or absence of a free-radical catalyst, with a chlorinating agent, or

f1) first reacting the compound of the formula II or the compound 2-mercapto-5-methylthiazole, in each case in free form or in salt form, with a chlorinating agent, and

f2) subjecting the compound of the formula VI which is obtainable in this way to further reaction, with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant e), or

g) subjecting a compound of the formula V either

g1.1) first to treatment with a base and

g1.2) the compound of the formula II thus obtainable, in free form or in salt form, with or without isolating it, to further reaction with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant a) or in accordance with variant f1/f2), or

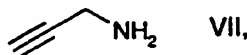
g2.1) first to reaction with a compound of the formula RX , which is known or can be prepared by methods known per se and in which R is as defined for the formula III and X is a leaving group, and

g2.2) the compound of the formula III thus obtainable, with or without isolating it, to further reaction with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant b), or

g3.1) first of all to reaction with an oxidizing agent, in the presence or absence of a base, and

g3.2) the compound of the formula IV thus obtainable, with or without isolating it, to further reaction with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant c), or

h1) reacting the compound of the formula



which is known, first of all with carbon disulfide, in the presence or absence of a base, and

h2) further reacting the compound of the formula II thus obtainable, in free form or in salt form, with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant a) or in accordance with variant f1/f2);

to the compounds of the formulae III and IV, which are employed in this process as intermediates; and to the use of, and a process for the preparation of, the compounds of the formulae III and IV.

2-Chloro-5-chloromethylthiazole I is an important intermediate in the preparation of compounds having a pesticidal action, as are described, for example, in EP-A-0 192 060.

Unless defined otherwise, the general terms used above and below have the following meanings.

Halogen - both as a group on its own and as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as of haloalkyl and halocyclopropyl - is fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, especially fluorine, chlorine or bromine, in particular fluorine or chlorine, and most especially chlorine.

Compounds and groups containing carbon include, unless defined otherwise, in each case from 1 up to and including 6, preferably from 1 up to and including 3, and in particular 1 or 2, carbon atoms.

Cycloalkyl is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, preferably cyclopropyl.

Alkyl - both as a group per se and as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as of phenylalkyl and haloalkyl - is (always taking into account the particular number of

carbon atoms in the relevant group or compound) either straight-chain, i.e. methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl, or branched, e.g. isopropyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, isopentyl, neopentyl or isohexyl.

Aryl is phenyl oder naphthyl, especially phenyl.

Depending on requirements, the reactions described above and below are carried out in the presence or absence of an appropriate solvent or diluent or mixture thereof, with cooling, at room temperature or heating, for example in a temperature range from about -80°C to the boiling temperature of the reaction medium, preferably from about -60°C to about $+200^{\circ}\text{C}$, in a closed vessel under atmospheric, elevated or reduced pressure, under an inert gas atmosphere and/or under hydrogen-free conditions. Particularly advantageous reaction conditions are described below and can be inferred in particular from the Preparation Examples.

Variant a):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are elemental chlorine, Javelle water, N-chlorosuccinimide, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentachloride, sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride or mixtures of two or more of these compounds, preferably elemental chlorine, sulfuryl chloride or a mixture of these two compounds, particularly preferably sulfuryl chloride.

The reactants can be reacted with one another without adding a solvent or diluent. However, the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof may also be advantageous, its amount not being critical. Examples of such solvents or diluents are: water; alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, ethylene glycol or glycerol, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, such as benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetralin, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, bromobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethene or tetrachloroethene; ethers, such as diethyl ether, dipropyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dibutyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, dimethoxydiethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran or dioxane; amides, such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-diethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone or hexamethylphosphoramide; nitriles, such as acetonitrile or propionitrile; and sulfoxides, such as dimethyl sulfoxide. If reaction is carried out in the

presence of an organic acid, then it is also possible for acids employed in excess, for example strong organic carboxylic acids, such as unsubstituted or substituted - for example by halogen - C₁-C₄alkanecarboxylic acids, examples being formic acid, acetic acid or propionic acid, to be used as solvent or diluent. The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a halogenated hydrocarbon, especially in dichloromethane.

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range from about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant a) a compound II is reacted at from 0 to 40°, preferably from 10 to 15°, with a chlorinating agent, preferably sulfonyl chloride.

Reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 0.5 to 4 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

The yields obtained are generally good. It is possible to attain a yield of about 70 % of the theoretical yield.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Examples H1 to H3.

Variant b):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant b), a compound III is reacted at -10 to 40°, preferably 0°, with a chlorinating agent, preferably sulfonyl chloride.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 1 to 24 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example H4.

Variant c):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant c), a compound IV is reacted at -10 to 40°, preferably 0°, with a chlorinating agent, preferably sulfonyl chloride.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 1 to 24 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example H5.

Variant d):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent

or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about $+180^{\circ}\text{C}$, preferably from about 0°C to about $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 1 to 24 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Variant e):

Examples of suitable free-radical catalysts are azobis(isobutyronitrile) or, in particular, dibenzoyl peroxide.

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about $+180^{\circ}\text{C}$, preferably from about 0°C to about $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant e), a compound VI is reacted at 10 to 120° , preferably 80° , with a chlorinating agent, preferably N-chlorosuccinimide.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 100 hours is preferred, especially from 12 to 72 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example H6.

Variant f1/f2):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +80°C, preferably from about -10°C to about +40°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant f1/f2), a compound II is initially reacted at -10 to 40°, preferably 0°, with a chlorinating agent, preferably sulfonyl chloride, to give a compound of the formula VI which then, preferably after it has been isolated, is subjected to further reaction with a further chlorinating agent, preferably N-chlorosuccinimide.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 100 hours is preferred, especially from 1 to 72 hours, preferably from 12 to 72 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

2-Mercapto-5-methyl-thiazole, which can be used also in its tautomeric form (2-thioxo compound), can be obtained, for example, by acid treatment of the compound of the formula II.

Preferred conditions for the reactions are described in Examples H6, H7 and H9.

Variant g1.1):

Examples of suitable bases for facilitating the reaction are alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, hydrides, amides, alkanolates, acetates, carbonates, dialkylamides or alkylsilylamides, alkylamines, alkylenediamines, nonalkylated or N-alkylated, saturated or unsaturated cycloalkylamines, basic heterocycles, ammonium hydroxides and carbocyclic amines. Specific examples are sodium hydroxide, hydride, amide, methanolate, acetate and carbonate, potassium tert-butanolate, hydroxide, carbonate and hydride, lithium

diisopropylamide, potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, calcium hydride, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, triethylenediamine, cyclohexylamine, N-cyclohexyl-N,N-dimethylamine, N,N-diethylaniline, pyridine, 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, quinuclidine, N-methylmorpholine, benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide and 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene (DBU).

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +80°C, preferably from about -10°C to about +40°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 100 hours is preferred, especially from 12 to 72 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Variant g1.2):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant g1.2), a compound II is reacted at 0 to 40°, preferably 10 to 15°, with a chlorinating agent, preferably sulfonyl chloride.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 0.5 to 4 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Examples H1 to H3, H6, H7 and H9.

Variant g2.1):

Suitable leaving groups X are, for example, hydroxyl, C₁-C₈alkoxy, halo-C₁-C₈alkoxy, C₁-C₈alkanoyloxy, mercapto, C₁-C₈alkylthio, halo-C₁-C₈alkylthio, C₁-C₈alkanesulfonyloxy, halo-C₁-C₈alkanesulfonyloxy, benzenesulfonyloxy, toluenesulfonyloxy and halogen, preferably toluenesulfonyloxy, trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy and halogen, especially halogen.

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 0.5 to 4 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Variant g2.2):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about $+180^{\circ}\text{C}$, preferably from about 0°C to about $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant g2.2), a compound III is reacted at -10 to 40° , preferably 0° , with a chlorinating agent, preferably sulfonyl chloride.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 1 to 24 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example H4.

Variant g3.1):

Examples of suitable oxidizing agents are air, nitrogen monoxide, elemental halogens, alkali metal chlorates, inorganic peroxides, for example hydrogen peroxide, or sodium perborate, organic peroxides, for example benzoyl peroxide, or dimethyl sulfoxide, preferably elemental halogens or hydrogen peroxide, especially iodine.

Suitable bases for facilitating the reaction are, for example, of the type indicated under variant g1.1).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about $+180^{\circ}\text{C}$, preferably from about 0°C to about $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant g3.1), a compound V is reacted at -10 to 40° , preferably 0° , with an oxidizing agent, preferably iodine.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 0.5 to 4 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example H8.

Variant g3.2):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant g3.2), a compound IV is reacted at -10 to 40°, preferably 0°, with a chlorinating agent, preferably sulfonyl chloride.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 1 to 24 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example H5.

Variant h1):

Examples of suitable bases for facilitating the reaction are those indicated under variant g1.1).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 1 to 24 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Variante h2):

Examples of suitable chlorinating agents are those indicated under variant a).

The reactants can be reacted with one another as they are, i.e. without the addition of a solvent or diluent, for example in the melt. However, in most cases the addition of a solvent or diluent or mixture thereof is advantageous. Examples of suitable solvents and diluents are those indicated under variant a).

Reaction takes place advantageously in a temperature range of about -20°C to about +180°C, preferably from about 0°C to about +80°C, and in many cases in the range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In a preferred embodiment of variant h2), a compound II is reacted at 0 to 40°, preferably 10 to 15°, with a chlorinating agent, preferably suluryl chloride.

The reaction takes place preferably at atmospheric pressure.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction period of from 0.1 to 48 hours is preferred, especially from 0.5 to 4 hours.

The product is isolated by conventional methods, for example filtration, crystallization, distillation or chromatography, or by any appropriate combination of these methods.

Preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Examples H1 to H3, H6, H7 and H9.

The invention likewise provides starting materials and intermediates which are novel and which are used in accordance with the invention to prepare compound I, a process for their preparation, and their use as starting materials and intermediates for preparing the compound I; this pertains in particular to the compounds III and IV.

The invention likewise provides a process for the preparation of the compounds III and IV. The compound III can be prepared, for example, as described under variant g2.1). The compound IV can be prepared, for example, as described under variant g3.1).

The invention likewise provides for the use of the compound III or IV as an intermediate in the novel process for the preparation of the compound I.

The invention additionally provides starting materials and intermediates, in each case in free form or in salt form if applicable, which are novel and which are used in accordance with the invention for preparing compounds II, III, IV and VI and/or their salts, and to a process for their preparation, and for their use as starting materials and intermediates for preparing compounds II, III, IV and VI.

The compounds II, V, VI and VII are known or, where novel, can be prepared in analogy to known compounds.

The invention relates to all those process embodiments in which the starting material is a compound obtainable as an initial product or intermediate at any stage of the process and in which all or some of the missing steps are carried out or in which a starting material is used in the form of a derivative or salt and/or its racemates or enantiomers or, in particular, is formed under the reaction conditions.

The invention relates in particular to the processes described in Examples H1 to H9.

The examples which follow serve to illustrate the invention. They do not restrict the invention. Temperatures are given in degrees Celsius.

Examples

Example H1: 2-Chloro-5-chloromethylthiazole from 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione (compound II)

4 g of chlorine gas are passed at 10-15°C into a solution of 100 ml of acetic acid and 7 ml of water. Subsequently, at the same temperature, 9.2 g of 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione, 12 ml of 30 % sodium hydroxide solution, 28 ml of water and 21 g of chlorine gas are metered in over the course of 2-3 hours. Then 100 ml of water are added to this reaction mixture, and extraction is carried out three times with 30 ml of toluene. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo at 45°C to give the title compound in a yield of 56 % (melting point: 35°C).

Example H2: 2-Chloro-5-chloromethylthiazole from 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione (compound II)

1.31 g of 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione are added in portions at 0°C, with stirring, to a solution of 5.4 g of sulfuryl chloride in 8 ml of dichloromethane and 0.72 ml of water. The reaction mixture is subsequently stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture is then adjusted to a pH of 2 with 30 % sodium hydroxide solution, and the organic phase is separated off, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give the title compound in a yield of 70 % (melting point: 35°C).

Example H3: 2-Chloro-5-chloromethylthiazole from 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione (compound II)

1 ml of water at -5°C and then, at the same temperature over the course of 5 minutes, 1.4 g of 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione in five portions are added to a mixture of 13 ml of dichloromethane and 10 g of sulfuryl chloride. The reaction mixture is then diluted with 20 ml of water and 33 ml of dichloromethane, it is neutralized with about 24 ml of 30 % sodium hydroxide solution, and the organic phase is separated off. The aqueous phase is subjected to extraction with 27 ml of dichloromethane, and the combined extracts are dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo at 35°C, to give the title compound in a yield of 31 % (melting point: 35°C).

Example H4: 2-Chloro-5-chloromethylthiazole from benzyl 2-chloro-2-propenyldithiocarbamate (compound III, R=benzyl)

358 mg of sulfuryl chloride are slowly added dropwise with stirring at 0°C to a solution of 341 mg of benzyl 2-chloro-2-propenyldithiocarbamate in 0.3 ml of dichloromethane. After 18 hours the reaction mixture is concentrated in vacuo at room temperature, the residue is subjected to extraction with hexane, and the organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give the title compound (melting point: 35°C).

Example H5: 2-Chloro-5-chloromethylthiazole from compound IV

283 mg of sulfuryl chloride are slowly added dropwise with stirring at 0°C to a solution of 135 mg of the compound IV in 0.2 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 18 hours and subjected to extraction with hexane, and the organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give the title compound (melting point: 35°C).

Example H6: 2-Chloro-5-chloromethylthiazole from 2-chloro-5-methylthiazole (compound VI)

5 mg of dibenzoyl peroxide in portions and then 155 mg of N-chlorosuccinimide are added at room temperature and with stirring to a solution of 124 mg of 2-chloro-5-methylthiazole in 4 ml of carbon tetrachloride. The reaction mixture is boiled under reflux for 64 hours, then a further 5 mg of dibenzoyl peroxide and 155 mg of N-chlorosuccinimide are added, and boiling is resumed for 8 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the suspension is filtered and the residue is washed with carbon tetrachloride. The organic phase is then concentrated in vacuo and the residue is purified by chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:9), to give the title compound (melting point: 35°C).

Example H7: 2-Chloro-5-methylthiazole (compound VI) from 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione (compound II)

1.31 g of 5-methylenethiazolidine-2-thione are added in portions with stirring and at 0°C to a solution of 5.4 g of sulfuryl chloride in 8 ml of dichloromethane and 0.72 ml of water. The reaction mixture is subsequently stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and then adjusted to a pH of 2 using 30 % sodium hydroxide solution, and the organic phase is separated off, washed a number of times with water, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by evaporation, to give 2-chloro-5-methylthiazole with a boiling point of 174°C.

Example H8: Compound IV from sodium N-(2-chloro-2-propenyl)dithiocarbamate (compound V, M = sodium)

3.81 g of carbon disulfide are added with stirring and at 0°C to a solution of 4.58 g of 2-chloroallylamine in 25 ml of 2 N sodium hydroxide solution. A solution of 6.35 g of iodine and 4.32 g of potassium iodide in a little water is added to the solution of sodium N-(2-chloro-2-propenyl)dithiocarbamate obtainable as described in the first sentence of this example. The crude, oily product is separated off and is purified by chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate/hexane (1:10 to 1:1), to give the compound IV.

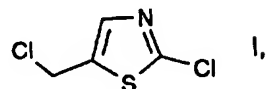
Example H9: 2-Chloro-5-methyl-thiazole (compound VI) from 2-mercapto-5-methyl-thiazole

1.35 g of 2-mercapto-5-methyl-thiazole are added in portions, with stirring and at 0°, to a solution of 5.8 g of sulfuryl chloride in 9 ml of dichloromethane and 720 mg of water. The reaction mixture is subsequently stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and then adjusted to a pH of 2 using aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (30%). The organic phase is separated

off, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated by evaporation, to give 1.99 g of 2-chloro-5-methyl-thiazole with a boiling point of 174°.

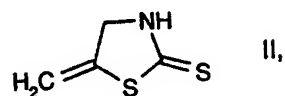
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A process for preparing the compound of the formula



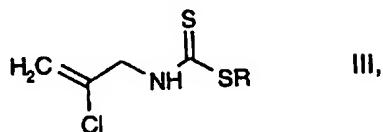
which comprises

- a) reacting the known compound of the formula



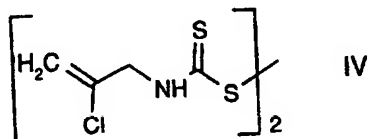
in free form or in salt form, with a chlorinating agent, or

- b) reacting a compound of the formula



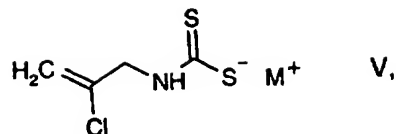
which is known or can be prepared by methods known per se and in which R is C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl or an unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted aryl or aryl-C₁-C₄alkyl group, where the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halogen and C₁-C₄alkyl, with a chlorinating agent, or

- c) reacting the compound of the formula



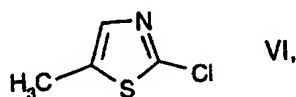
with a chlorinating agent, or

- d) reacting a compound of the formula



which is known or can be prepared by methods known per se and in which M^+ is an alkali metal ion, one equivalent of an alkaline earth metal ion or is a nonalkylated ammonium ion or an ammonium ion which is alkylated with from one to four identical or different alkyl radicals, and is preferably a potassium ion or, in particular, a sodium ion, with a chlorinating agent, or

e) reacting the compound of the formula



which is known, in the presence or absence of a free-radical catalyst, with a chlorinating agent, or

f1) first reacting the compound of the formula II or the compound 2-mercapto-5-methylthiazole, in each case in free form or in salt form, with a chlorinating agent, and

f2) subjecting the compound of the formula VI which is obtainable in this way to further reaction, with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant e), or

g) subjecting a compound of the formula V either

g1.1) first to treatment with a base and

g1.2) the compound of the formula II thus obtainable, in free form or in salt form, with or without isolating it, to further reaction with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant a) or in accordance with variant f1/f2), or

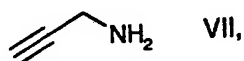
g2.1) first to reaction with a compound of the formula RX, which is known or can be prepared by methods known per se and in which R is as defined for the formula III and X is a leaving group, and

g2.2) the compound of the formula III thus obtainable, with or without isolating it, to further reaction with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant b), or

g3.1) first of all to reaction with an oxidizing agent, in the presence or absence of a base, and

g3.2) the compound of the formula IV thus obtainable, with or without isolating it, to further reaction with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant c), or

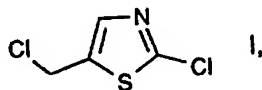
h1) reacting the compound of the formula



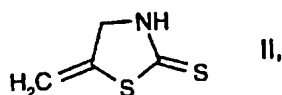
which is known, first of all with carbon disulfide, in the presence or absence of a base, and

h2) further reacting the compound of the formula II thus obtainable, in free form or in salt form, with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent in accordance with variant a) or in accordance with variant f1/f2).

2. A process according to claim 1 for preparing the compound of the formula



which comprises reacting the compound of the formula



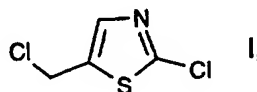
in free form or in salt form, with a chlorinating agent.

3. A process according to claim 2, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, Javelle water, N-chlorosuccinimide, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentachloride, sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride and mixtures of two or more of these compounds.

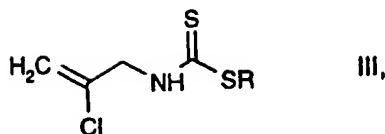
4. A process according to claim 3, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, sulfuryl chloride and a mixture of these two compounds.

5. A process according to claim 4, wherein the chlorinating agent is sulfuryl chloride.

6. A process according to claim 2, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, strong organic carboxylic acids, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, and mixtures of these solvents.
7. A process according to claim 6, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetralin, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, bromobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, and mixtures of these solvents.
8. A process according to claim 7, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and dichloroethane, and mixtures of these solvents.
9. A process according to claim 8, wherein the solvent is a mixture of water and dichloromethane.
10. A process according to claim 9, wherein the weight ratio of dichloromethane to water is from about 5 to about 50.
11. A process according to claim 10, wherein the weight ratio of dichloromethane to water is about 10 to about 30.
12. A process according to claim 2, wherein the reaction is carried out at from about -10°C to about +40°C.
13. A process according to claim 2, wherein the reaction period is from about 0.1 to about 4 hours.
14. A process according to claim 13, wherein the reaction period is from about 0.5 to about 1.5 hours.
15. A process according to claim 1 for preparing the compound of the formula



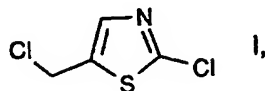
which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



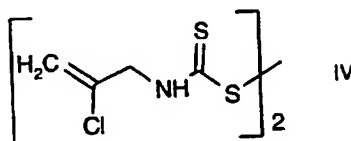
in which R is as defined in claim 1, with a chlorinating agent.

16. A process according to claim 15, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, Javelle water, N-chlorosuccinimide, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentachloride, sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride and mixtures of two or more of these compounds.
17. A process according to claim 16, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, sulfuryl chloride and a mixture of these two compounds.
18. A process according to claim 17, wherein the chlorinating agent is sulfuryl chloride.
19. A process according to claim 15, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, strong organic carboxylic acids, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, and mixtures of these solvents.
20. A process according to claim 19, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetralin, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, bromobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, and mixtures of these solvents.
21. A process according to claim 20, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and dichloroethane, and mixtures of these solvents.
22. A process according to claim 21, wherein the solvent is dichloromethane.
23. A process according to claim 15, wherein the reaction is carried out at from about -10°C to about +40°C.
24. A process according to claim 15, wherein the reaction period is from about 1 to about 48 hours.
25. A process according to claim 24, wherein the reaction period is from about 12 to about 24 hours.

26. A process according to claim 1 for preparing the compound of the formula



which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



with a chlorinating agent.

27. A process according to claim 26, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, Javelle water, N-chlorosuccinimide, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentachloride, sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride and mixtures of two or more of these compounds.

28. A process according to claim 27, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, sulfuryl chloride and a mixture of these two compounds.

29. A process according to claim 28, wherein the chlorinating agent is sulfuryl chloride.

30. A process according to claim 26, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, strong organic carboxylic acids, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, and mixtures of these solvents.

31. A process according to claim 30, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetralin, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, bromobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, and mixtures of these solvents.

32. A process according to claim 31, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and dichloroethane, and mixtures of these solvents.

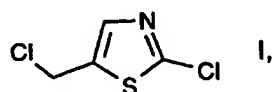
33. A process according to claim 32, wherein the solvent is dichloromethane.

34. A process according to claim 26, wherein the reaction is carried out at from about -10°C to about +40°C.

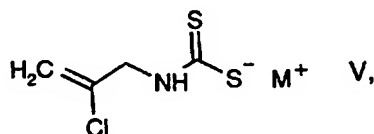
35. A process according to claim 26, wherein the reaction period is from about 1 to about 48 hours.

36. A process according to claim 35, wherein the reaction period is from about 12 to about 24 hours.

37. A process according to claim 1 for preparing the compound of the formula



which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



in which M⁺ is as defined in claim 1, with a chlorinating agent.

38. A process according to claim 37, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, Javelle water, N-chlorosuccinimide, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentachloride, sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride and mixtures of two or more of these compounds.

39. A process according to claim 38, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, sulfuryl chloride and a mixture of these two compounds.

40. A process according to claim 39, wherein the chlorinating agent is sulfuryl chloride.

41. A process according to claim 37, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, strong organic carboxylic acids, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, and mixtures of these solvents.

42. A process according to claim 41, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetralin, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, bromobenzene, petroleum ether,

hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, and mixtures of these solvents.

43. A process according to claim 42, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and dichloroethane, and mixtures of these solvents.

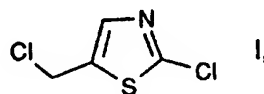
44. A process according to claim 43, wherein the solvent is dichloromethane.

45. A process according to claim 37, wherein the reaction is carried out at from about -10°C to about +40°C.

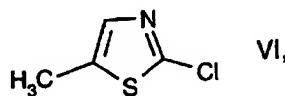
46. A process according to claim 37, wherein the reaction period is from about 1 to about 48 hours.

47. A process according to claim 46, wherein the reaction period is from about 12 to about 24 hours.

48. A process according to claim 1 for preparing the compound of the formula



which comprises reacting the compound of the formula



with a chlorinating agent.

49. A process according to claim 48, wherein the chlorinating agent is selected from the group consisting of elemental chlorine, Javelle water, N-chlorosuccinimide, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentachloride, sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride and mixtures of two or more of these compounds.

50. A process according to claim 49, wherein the chlorinating agent is N-chlorosuccinimide.

51. A process according to claim 48, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, strong organic carboxylic acids, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, and mixtures of these solvents.

52. A process according to claim 51, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetralin, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, bromobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, and mixtures of these solvents.

53. A process according to claim 52, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, formic acid, acetic acid, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and dichloroethane, and mixtures of these solvents.

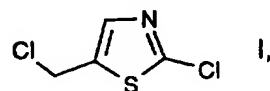
54. A process according to claim 53, wherein the solvent is tetrachloromethane.

55. A process according to claim 48, wherein the reaction is carried out at from about 20°C to about +80°C.

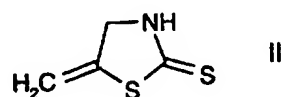
56. A process according to claim 48, wherein the reaction period is from about 1 to about 120 hours.

57. A process according to claim 56, wherein the reaction period is from about 48 to about 96 hours.

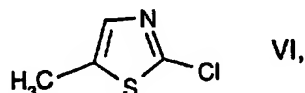
58. A process according to claim 1 for the preparation of the compound of the formula



which comprises first reacting the compound of the formula



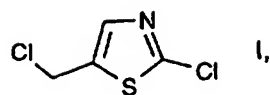
or the compound 2-mercapto-5-methyl-thiazole, in each case in free form or in salt form, with a chlorinating agent and further reacting the compound thus obtainable, of the formula



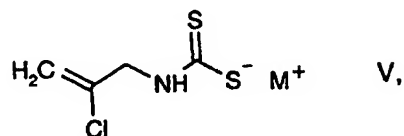
with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent.

59. A process according to claim 1 for the preparation of the compound of the formula

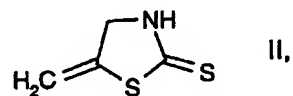
- 27 -



which comprises treating a compound of the formula

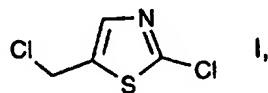


in which M^+ is as defined in claim 1, with a base and further reacting the compound thus obtainable, of the formula

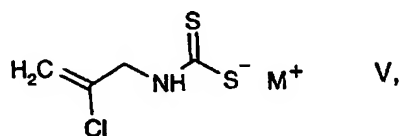


in free form or in salt form and with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent.

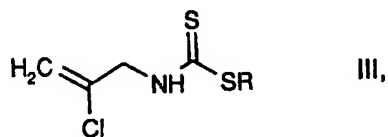
60. A process according to claim 1 for the preparation of the compound of the formula



which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



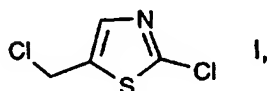
in which M^+ is as defined in claim 1, with a compound of the formula RX , in which R is as defined in claim 1 for the formula III and X is a leaving group, and further reacting the compound thus obtainable, of the formula



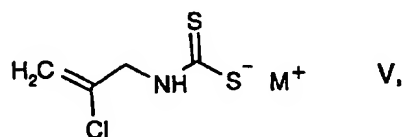
- 28 -

in which R is as defined in claim 1, with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent.

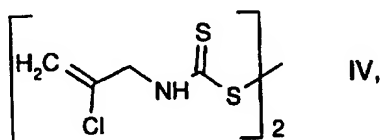
61. A process according to claim 1 for the preparation of the compound of the formula



which comprises reacting a compound of the formula

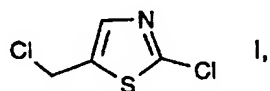


in which M⁺ is as defined in claim 1, with an oxidizing agent, in the presence or absence of a base, and further reacting the compound thus obtainable, of the formula

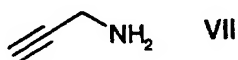


with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent.

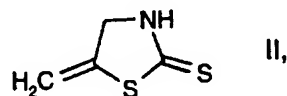
62. A process according to claim 1 for the preparation of a compound of the formula



which comprises reacting the compound of the formula

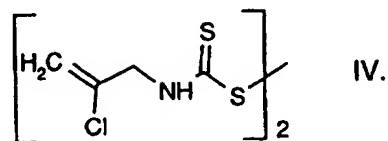


with carbon disulfide, in the presence or absence of a base, and further reacting the compound thus obtainable, of the formula

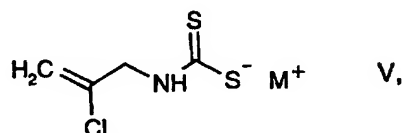


in free form or in salt form and with or without isolating it, with a chlorinating agent.

63. The compound of the formula



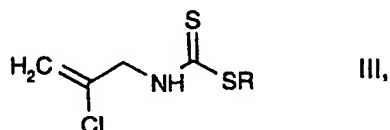
64. A process for the preparation of the compound according to claim 63, of the formula IV, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



in which M^+ is as defined in claim 1, with an oxidizing agent, in the presence or absence of a base.

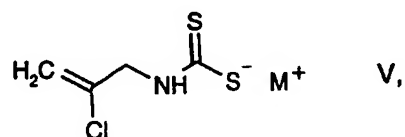
65. The use of the compound according to claim 63, of the formula IV, in a process according to any one of claims 1, 26 to 36 and 61.

66. A compound of the formula



in which R is as defined in claim 1.

67. A process for the preparation of a compound according to claim 66, of the formula III, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



in which M^+ is as defined in claim 1, with a compound of the formula RX , in which R is as defined in claim 1 for the formula III and X is a leaving group.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 96/05564

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D277/32 C07C333/20 C07C333/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07D C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 446 913 A (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.) 18 September 1991 see whole document -----	1-68

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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- * "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- * "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- * "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- * "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

* "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

* "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

* "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 March 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

14. 04. 97

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 96/05564

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 446913 A	18-09-91	CA 2038203 A	17-09-91
		IL 97565 A	29-06-95
		JP 4234864 A	24-08-92
		US 5180833 A	19-01-93
